



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

it was near perihelion, and moving in an orbit inclined some 20° to the ecliptic.

The Regents of the University have authorized the printing of a pamphlet on this subject, which will (in due time) be sent to our correspondents. This pamphlet will also contain the observations of the August meteors of 1894 made by Professor SCHAEBERLE at Monte Diablo, and by Messrs. COLTON, PERRINE and POOLE, at Mount Hamilton.

LICK OBSERVATORY, October 20, 1894.

THE PROBABLE REVOLUTION OF THE ORBIT OF THE INNER SATELLITE OF *MARS*.

BY W. W. CAMPBELL.

My observations of the position of *Phobos* with reference to the planet show that the eastern elongations occur at considerably greater distances from the planet than the western elongations do. Professor HALL's observations in 1877 showed unmistakably that the western elongation distances were then considerably greater than the eastern. The relative positions of the Earth and *Mars* at the times of the 1877 and 1894 measures were slightly different, but that fact accounts for only a very small part of the change. The greater part of the change has probably been produced by a revolution of the position of the major axis of the orbit of *Phobos*.

There are strong indications from the observations of *Deimos*, the outer satellite, that the orbit of that satellite has been similarly transformed; but the evidence is not so conclusive as in the case of *Phobos*, since the orbit of *Deimos* is nearly circular.

LICK OBSERVATORY, November 15, 1894.